The Courier.

N°. 427. | Friday, December 13, 1793. | Vol. IX.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT

Fort St. George, November 11th, 1785.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the OFFICIAL SIGNATURE *of either of the* SECRETARIES *of this* GOVERNMENT, *or of any other Officers of Government, properly authorised to publish them, in the MADRAS COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official and sufficient Notification of the Board's Orders and Resolutions, in the same Manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others, to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.*

ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

THE HONORABLE *the* PRESIDENT *in* COUNCIL, is pleased to publish the following Regulations for the Medical Department, and to direct that they have Effect at all Stations under this Presidency, on and after the *first Day of January*, 1794.

FIRST.—THAT, the Surgeons of his Majesty's and the Company's European Regiments shall have the Victualling of the Sick under their entire Charge and Management, and likewise the supplying them with every necessary Article of Hospital Clothing.

SECOND—THAT, the Apothecary or Medical Storekeeper at the Presidency shall supply, upon Indents checked by the Hospital Boards, the Regimental Sick with all such Articles as the present System directs under the Denomination of Country and Bazar Medicines—Wines—Spirits, Sago, Spices, Oils, Limes, Eggs, Butter, Suet, Lint, Cloth for Bandages, Compresses &c, and every other Article heretofore supplied by the Apothecary and Storekeepers, Europe Instruments and Europe Medicines excepted, which are to be furnished, as heretofore by the Company.

THIRD.—THAT, the Regimental Surgeon shall supply the Hospital with Servants of every Denomination for the Purpose of preparing Medicines, and attending the Sick, in the same Proportion as directed by the Hospital Board *viz. one* Cooley to attend every *eight* Men, sick in the Hospital; *one* Cooley for every *three* Men in salivations—*one* Cooley to every Dysentric Patient bed-rid—exclusive of which, the following Proportion for 100 Men to be always supplied,—

Sweepers, three—Toties, three—Lamp Lighter, one.

Coolies for the Preparation of Medicines and dressings	Two,
Coolies for pounding the Mortar,	Two,
Coolies for the Application of Poultices, Fomentations and Injections,	Four,

FOURTH.—THAT, the said Surgeon shall supply the Hospital with Lamps, Oil, Pots, Mallies, Pans, and Firewood for the Cook-room and Dispensary: with Cooks and Washermen, and Water for every purpose.

FIFTH.—IN, order to defray the Expences of the foregoing supplies, the Surgeon shall be allowed to draw from the Company, sixty (60) Cash *per day* for every Man, sick or well, ~~returned as "present with the Regiment"~~ or corps (besides the usual stoppage of *two* Fanams *forty* Cash, to be received from the pay of each Man in the Hospital) at the Rate of FORTY FIVE Fanams *per Pagoda*—and the Charges of the Apothecary or Medical Storekeeper, for supplies furnished by him, shall be allowed to pass, provided they do not exceed in Amount their (including every Expence) the sum of *twenty* (20) *Cash pay day* for every Man, sick or well, returned *present* with the Regiment or Corps, at the rate of *forty-five per Pagoda.*

SIXTH.—THAT for all stations of Europeans Invalids and Pensioners of whatever Number, and for all Detachments and Garrisons composed of Effective Europeans not exceeding *two hundred* Men, a fixed Monthly Allowance shall be granted to the Surgeon of the Garrison, station, or Detachment for Victualling, Clothing, Country and Buzar Medecines, and every Hospital Expence, Europe Medicines excepted, for each European on the strength of the garrison or Detachment the Sum of thirty (30) *Fanams per Month* when it exceeds the number of 100 Men; and the Sum of *Forty Five* (45) *Fanams*, or one Star Pagoda, when the Number of Men exceeds fifty, and does not amount to One hundred, and the Sum of Sixty (60) Fanams, or one Star Pagoda and Fifteen Fanams, when the Number does not amount to Fifty.

SEVENTH.—THAT, for each of the Sepoy Battalions the Monthly Sum of *twenty-five* (25) *Pagodas* be allowed for Medecines and servants.

EIGHTH.—THAT, for Regiments of Native Cavalry, and the Corps of Pioneers, similar Allowances be drawn as for Battalions of Native Infantry.

NINTH.—THAT, for the Lascars attached to each Battalion of Artillery, the Surgeons shall draw the Allowances regulated for Battalions of Native Infantry, and no more.

TENTH.—THAT, for all Detachments from Native Corps for which an Allowance is drawn the Surgeon receiving the Allowances shall bear the Expence.

ELEVENTH.—THAT, the following Monthly Allowances shall be drawn by the Surgeons of Stations where Sick Officers and others resort to for the Benefit of the Sea Air, and where there are Civil Servants, Staff, Invalids or Pensioned Officers, or a few Invalids. That is to say, for Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Masulipatam, Cuddalore, and Trichinopoly *twenty five* Pagodas *per Month* for Medical Expenditure: for Vellore, Tanjore and Palamcotah, *twenty Pagodas per Month*: for Samulcotah, Madepollam, Ingeram, Chingliput, Negapatam, and Madura *fifteen Pagodas*, and at other Stations where are Commanding Officers, Paymasters, or a few Invalids, and when the Surgeon may not receive any of the Allowances before-mentioned, *ten Pagodas per Month.*

TWELFTH.—THAT, the Allowances mentioned in the preceeding article shall be considered in full for every expence, Europe Medicines *excepted.*

THIRTEENTH.—THAT, the Surgeons shall take from the Contractors the stores at present in use with their sick at a fair Valuation.

FOURTEENTH.—THAT, the Head-Surgeon in the Circars do reside in future at Ellore, instead of Masulipatam.

FIFTEENTH.—As, by these Regulations it will be the Duty of the Head-surgeon to superintend the Conduct of the Regimental surgeons at their respective hospitals; and as it is necessary to provide, at Madras for the immediate relief of Recruits and sailors affected on their Arrival from Europe with scorbutic and other Dangerous Complaints, as well as for the Invalids and Pensioners attached to the Garrison, a surgeon shall be appointed for this Purpose, to have the Charge of all Patients of this Description, and to be allowed for each Man in hospital *eight* (8) Fanams *per diem*, in full for Victualling, Clothing, Buzar Medecines, and every other Article necessary for the sick, Europe Medicines excepted—No Man to be admitted into the hospital without a previous examination of the head surgeon, who is to visit the hospital daily; seamen belonging to his Majesty's and the Company's ship, are meant to be included, but for these, separate Accounts must be kept.

By ORDER of the HONORABLE *the* PRESIDENT *in* COUNCIL.

W. C, JACKSON, SEC.

Fort St. George, 4th December, 1793.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

BY ORDER *of the* PRESIDENT *in* COUNCIL, *the following Regulations, established by the* Honorable the Court of Directors, *respecting the Transmission of Private Letters from this Presidency to England, is made public.*

Every Private Letter or Package, which weighs more than Two Ounces, to be taxed with the Payment of four Sicca Rupees; *every one exceeding Three Ounces,* nine Sicca Rupees; *and others of a yet greater Weight, to be charged, in like manner, with the Rates formed of the Squares of the Number of Ounces which they exceed in weight.—for example, any letter or Package which exceeds Two Ounces, to pay Four Rupees; any that exceeds Three Ounces 9 Rupees; any that exceeds Four Ounces 16 Rupees; and so on:—And no Letter which is rateable with Postage to be received into the Packet, without the Postage being paid, and the Weight written on the Cover.*

PUBLISHED by ORDER of the GOVERNOR in COUNCIL.

ROBERT CLERK, SEC.

Fort St. George, 7th December, 1793.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

BY ORDER *of the* PRESIDENT in COUNCIL, *the following Standing Order, established by the* Honorable the Court of Directors, *on the 8th* April 1789, *is made public.*

" RESOLVED, *that no Person whatever, in "the Company's Service, shall be permitted to re-"main in England any Period of Time, exceeding "Two Years from their Arrival."*

PUBLISHED by ORDER of the GOVERNOR in COUNCIL.

ROBERT CLERK, SEC.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

IN Order to obviate, in future, all difficulties in the Collection of Quit Rent at the Presidency—This is to give Notice that the Proprietors of Houses and Gardens paying Quit Rent to the Company, who may be in possession, at the time the Annual Quit Rent ~~[illegible]~~ *will be held answerable for all Arrears outstanding, and may accrue from the 30th Instant, without reference to any preceding Proprietor, as in all Purchases and transfers of such property, any Sums due on this Account should be settled between the Parties.*

Published by Order of the Board of Revenue, with the Authority of Government.

Fort St. George: 20th April, 1793.

W. HARRINGTON, SEC.

TOWN HALL, December 10th 1793.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, *that an Application was this day made for Letters of Administration, with the Will annexed to the Estate and Effects of William Gardiner deceased, to be granted to Ramah Singamah, as a Bond Creditor of the said Deceased.*

G. CHALMER, Proctor.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION *was this Day made in the Honorable the Mayor's Court of Madraspatnam, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Poangel Padmanauba Mastry. deceased, to be granted to Mauchavoola Venkiar, as a Mortgage Bond Creditor of the said Deceased.*

WILKINSON, Proctor.

Town Hall: 26th November, 1793.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Paper writing purporting to be the Will of the late Mr. John Hall, having been set aside by the Honorable the Mayor's Court, and the said John Hall pronounced to have died Intestate—Notice is hereby Given, that an Application was this Day made before the King's Ordinary in the said Honorable the Mayor's Court, for Letters of Administration to the Estate of the said John Hall, to be granted to Marianne Hall, the Widow and Relict of the said Deceased, and in Conjunction with Henry Chichley Michell, and John De Fries, Jun. Bond Creditors of the said Deceased, and for the Interest of others the Creditors, by their Attornies Henry Chichley Michell, John De Fries, Junior Thomas Stephens, and Edward Watts, as well as for the Interest of such other Bond Creditors as shall or may come and Claim the Benefit of the said Administration.

Fort St. George: Nov. 26th 1793.

GILB. RICKETTS, PROCTOR.

MAYOR'S COURT AT MADRASPATNAM.

IN THE ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

NOTICE is hereby given, *that Applications were this Day made for Letters of Administration to the Estate, and Effects of the following Persons.*

To Serjeant W. Glass to the Estate of J. Glass Private in H. M. 72d Regiment, deceased, as Brother.

To J. Mackay to the Estate and Effects of William Mackay Private in H. M. 72d Regiment, deceased as Brother.

To John Reid to the Estate and Effects of David Reid, Private in H. M. 72d Regiment, deceased, as Brother.

G. PASLEY, Proctor.

Town Hall: 3d December, 1793.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, *that an application was this day made before the King's Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayor's Court, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Paucala Rungasaugee Naick, deceased, to be granted unto Paucala Ramanjooloo N[illegible] as Son and Heir to the said Deceased.*

J. S. H[illegible] Proctor.

Fort St. George: 26th November, 1793.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THIS is to give Notice, that by virtue of being commanding Officer of the 4th Battalion of Native Infantry, at the time of the decease of the late Ensign Street of the aforesaid Corps; I have disposed of his Effects by Public Outcry, and have lodged the Amount in the Carnatic Bank, which will be paid to any Person on Application, who may be legally authorised by the Mayor's Court to receive it.

JOHN HELLEY SYMONS, Lieut. 4th Batt Native Infantry.

Amboor: 2d Dec. 1793.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Mr. Paul Le Mesurier deceased, having been granted to Mr. Robert Dashwood, Notice is hereby given, that all Persons, who have claims upon the said Estate are requested to make the same known to Mr. George Chalmer of Fort St. George, Attorney to the Administrator, and all Persons indebted to the Estate, are requested to Pay to him their respective amounts.

Fort St. George: Nov. 5th 1793.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL Persons who have Demands on the Estate of late Mr. Johannes Schunemann, are requested to bring in their Claims with necessary Proofs before us, within the expiration of three Months from the date hereof, as the Estate will be closed at that period, and no Claims thereafter received.

JOH. FRID. KOENIG,
JAX. LUX. SCHMIDT.

Tranquebar: 1st December, 1793.

FOR OSTEND.

THE Genoese Ship IL NETUNNO, will be in *Madras Roads* on or about the 15th December, on her way from Bengal, has very excellent accommodations for Passengers, who will be landed in England—The well known character of the Il Netunno, in having made such very quick Passages, and *the Genoese Flag being perfectly neutral*, together, with her being one of the fastest sailing [illegible] and her accommodations for Passengers being equal to any Ship in the India Trade; renders her a most eligible opportunity for Gentlemen or Ladies, that may be inclined to return to Europe in the early part of the Season.

For further particulars apply at the Printing Office.

Madras: 27th November, 1793.

ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR PUBLIC SALE ON THE 20*th*, OF THIS MONTH.

AN Upstair House opposite to the Armenian Church, Black Town; also a House and Garden at St. Thomè, opposite to the House formerly belonging to Captain Andrew Carr, and now in the possession of Colonel George Campbell—both the above being the property of Mr, Miguel Johannes Deceased.—

The Sale to be between the Hours of 9 and 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon, at the Dwelling House of the said Deceased, in Armenian Street Black, Town.

WINE LOTTERY.

TO be Disposed of by Lottery, 1000 Dozen, and Twenty Pipes of Madeira, valued at 5,800 Pags. divided into 290 Shares or Tickets, at 20 Pags. each.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	10 Pipes
1 do. of	5 do.
3 do. of	100 Dozen
8 do. of	50 do.
5 do. of	1 Pipe
12 do. of	25 Dozen.
30 Prizes.	

Tickets to be had at DOBBIN'S AUCTION-ROOM.

When the appointed Numbers are disposed of, the Lottery will commence Drawing without Delay, and of which timely Notice will be given.

N. B. The Wine to be warranted.

ADVERTISEMENT.

IT is requested that all Demands on the Estate, of the late George Hutton, will be made to the Acting Executor Mr. Alexander Stewart, of Fort St. George, on, or before the 1st Day of January 1794, after which time no claim will be admitted; and those indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make Payment to the said Acting Executor as after the above Date all Claims not Paid, will be given into the Hands of an Attorney at Law for Recovery.

Fort St. George, 13th December, 1793.

BOOK-BINDING.

MR. J. MARTIN, *Printer of the Courier*, begs leave to tender his Service to the PUBLIC as a *Book-binder*, the orders he may be favored with shall be executed in the best manner, and the prices as low as possible.

WINES, MALT LIQUORS, &c.

MR. CHATER,—with grateful acknowledgement of the support he continues to receive, begs leave to subjoin the following List of Wines &c. and which he has now on Sale.

LONDON PARTICULAR MADEIRA, 4 Pags. Dozen. Sound, and good, do. 3½ do.
do. do. 3 do.

FRENCH CLARET WARRANTED, at 5 and 4 & a half Pags. the Dozen—do. sound and of a good body at 3½ do.

*** FINE BOTTLED ALE, PORTER, and SMALL BEER.

EUROPE INVESTMENT.

THE Investment brought in the General Coote, is now landing and exposed to Sale in the Company's Admiralty House Street, consisting of a General and good Assortment of Goods.—

It is requested the Purchasers will pay ready Money, owing to the short Stay of the Ship.

Fort St. George: 5th December, 1793.

TO BE RENTED, OR SOLD.

A Small House with an extensive and well cultivated Garden, stocked with a variety of Choice Fruit Trees, &c. situated at Kilpauck, a near and pleasant distance from the Fort, known by the name of Captain Towns's Garden.

For the terms, and further particulars please apply to Messrs. R and J. Henderson.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION *was this Day made in the Honorable Mayor's of Madraspatnam for Letters of Administration to the Estate of Lieut. John Stewart deceased, to be granted to Mr. J. Stewart of Wallajahabad as a Creditor of the said Deceased.*

G. P. COOK, Proctor.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MESSRS. R. and J. HENDESON, respectfully Inform the Public (that from the Disapointment of the PRESS in not compleating the Catalogues) the Sale of Books, belonging to the Estate of the late COLONEL GEORGE MAULE, is postponed untill Thursday the 2d of January next. Previous to that Day, Care will be taken that Catalogues shall be forwarded to the different Stations, in time to enable Gentlemen to forward their Orders to their Friends at Madras.

TO BE SOLD.

BY SHARP AND HEEFKE,

ON Thursday the 26th Inst. at the Admiralty House, in the Fort, all that valuable Furniture, consisting of Looking Glasses, Mahogony-Dining Tables, Mahogony Card Tables, Europe Couches and Chairs, Silver Plate, and all kinds of usefull Furniture with Horses and Carriages, the Property of a Lady returning to Europe.

A list of the Articles for Sale will be seen, three Days, preceeding the Sale, at Sharp and Heefkes Rooms.

FOR SALE, ON COMMISION

BY R. AND J, HENDERSON,

A STRONG Sailing Boat, with Masts, Yards, twelve Oars, Anchor, and Cable complete. PRICE 170 PAGODAS.

*** Also a *Bengal Palanquin*, Ships Bell, and a large Grapnal.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JAMES DOBBIN *begs Leave to inform the Gentlemen and Merchants of the Settlement, that he has taken the large and commodious House in the North Street, formerly known by the Name of the Noah's Ark, or Mr. Card's Tavern, which is now open as a Commission Ware-house, and for the reception of all sorts of Goods for Public Sale, which will be conducted by E, Bent, for him, and who is authorised by him to advance Money to any Amount, upon Houses, Goods, Ships or their Cargoes, that are to be Sold by public or private Sale.*

N. B. The Terms of the Auction to be the Same as those of others.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By James Dobbin,

At his House in North Street,

On Saturday next, the 14th Instant,

A FEW casks of BRANDY; also one hundred dozen ditto, in bottles, warranted good, to be sold by the Dozen, 12 dozen in a lot.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By James Dobbin,

At his House in North Street,

On Monday next, the 16th Instant, and the following Days,

A QUANTITY of PERRY and CYDER, warranted,—a quantity of fine Olives, in high perfection,—Fish Sauce and Ketchup,—Bottled Ale,—Pickles,—a quantity of Oil-man's Stores,—Sadlery,—9 boxes of Reeves's Colours,—Hair Powder,—silver Shoe and Knee Buckles, and a variety of other Articles:—also,

A fine toned Harpsicord which will be put up precisely at 12 o'clock.

BX ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS.

BY R. AND J. HENDERSON

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOMS,

near the Walajah Gate,

On Saturday 14th December, next:

AT 10 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON

A Valuable assortment of Diamonds belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. Miguel Johannes,—to be viewed at the Auction Room for three days previous to the Sale.

BY R. AND J. HENDERSON

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOMS,

near the Walajah Gate

On Friday the 20th December next:

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON.

THE Undermentioned Articles saved from the Ship Resolution.

Main-Mast -	Spars,
3 Top-Masts -	Planks,
3 Bombay built Boats -	Yards,
Chain Plates &c.	

N. B. The above Articles are lying near Sadras, and a particular List may be seen at the Auction Rooms.

STATE OF THE WHEEL.

AT THE CLOSE OF THE THIRTY-SEVNTH DAY'S DRAWING

Thursday, 12th December, 1793.

PRIZES IN THE WHEEL.

1	Prize of Star Pagodas,		10,000
1	Prize of		500
1	Ditto		100
3	Ditto	50	150
241	Ditto	20	4820
			15570
1	As Last Drawn		5,000
		Total	205,70
	Tickets drawn		9250
	Ditto Undrawn		750
			10,000

PRIZES DRAWN.

1	Prize as First Drawn	500
2	Prizes of 2500 each	5000
4	Prizes of 1,000 each	4.000
7	Prizes of 500 each	3.500
18	Prizes of 250 each	4.500
39	Prizes of 100 each	3.900
77	ditto 50 each	3.850
2,709	Ditto 20 each	5,4180
	Total	79.430

Tickets, warranted not Drawn, are now selling at 50 Pagodas each.

Returned Prizes taken in payment, deducting 10 per Cent, as usual.

THIRTY-FIFTH DAY'S DRAWING

On Saturday the 7th December, 1793.

8620 Prize of 500 Pagodas.

795 a prize of 50 Pags.

Prizes of 20 Pagodas.

6693	6745	7945	6090	6668	8655	4836
9264	7171	9035	5867	3080	1218	5586
897	1044	7405	3754	4514	9353	4005
108	8604	3062	6404	9142	2960	6496
9336	6539	4280	6654	7733	7404	6755
3699	8191	3813	9349	6302	9761	7454
115	6938	3221	8113	3006	5084	1089
3599	5314	6804	1497	2181	9340	5188
3379	3185	5186	4863	3176	3953	2493
7465	4842	8064	1933	636	8733	9464
7437	6683	7930	5225	7367	8494	9631
6929	9295					

THIRTY-SIXTH DAY'S DRAWING

On Tuesday the 10th December,

3563 9267 prizes of 50 Pags.

Prizes of 20 Pagodas.

2736	5380	8094	5704	5546	9594	2785
6593	78 2	3567	4 3	817	6 62	88 3
4172	9696	6133	1241	9177	5 42	8991
6002	8	2293	9663	7689	3797	9665
6835	7914	4936	8713	7639	3 7	4124
1043	2285	776	6797	8760	9 2	1787
2590	8831	3947	4167	2537	3088	9737
4579	4993	3178	4950	898	548	7610
1489	1229	1331	6 6	4226	3114	8784
7 3	487	8883	3519	7331	6785	4417
6 27	5997	6973	3715	7300	7239	7397
5774	220	1472	4 98	5166		

THITY-SEVENTH DAY'S DRAWING

On Thursday the 12th December,

7957 a prize of 2,500 Pags.

706 Prize of 100 Pagodas

Prizes of 20 Pagodas.

9392	1788	6751	7390	4249	5062	3 53
7702	342	7918	5925	4330	4406	7 69
9888	8694	4 37	6406	7 23	2 29	157
40 8	996	137	897	5602	3 96	4397
5289	2 06	9913	798	994	5820	1277
5424	3203	4 92	2504	1194	4 60	8 84
9 25	8814	3 55	4602	3556	5767	7576
2871	5657	226	3772	5575	38 7	7783
3076	68 5	1541	2309	2319	449	048
8 73	3473	84 2	2684	8642	5 93	7726
8570	504	5789	6 5	3045	6943	5 94
9502	5808	5395	4268	5607	1676	9777
633	87 2	45 8	6541			

INTEREST AT ONE VIEW.

JUST ready for the Press and will be published in a few Days, one large Table of Interest comprehending at one View (with a very short Multiplication) the Interest of any Sum, for any Number of Days at, 5. 6. 8. 9. 10. and 12 per Cent exchange at 45 fanams per Star Pagoda.

BY JAMES BROWN,

To which will be added in the same Sheet, a Table of Interest for 365 Days or ONE YEAR, at the above rates per Cent from 1 to 50,000,000, Pagodas.

The two Tables therefore, taken together, will shew the interest for ANY GIVEN TIME.

The above work will be printed upon one large Sheet of Imperial Paper—pasted on a thick Pasteboard for the Convenince of Offices, or otherwise as may be ordered.

Price of each Copy to Subscribers 3 Pagodas

To Non-subscribers 3½

Subscriptions will be received by Mr. James Brown, at his House opposite Captain Dovetons Fort St. George.

TO BE SOLD,

ON WEDNESDAY the 18th Instant, on the Premises, the House in the Fort, lately occupied by *Mess's. Colt, Baker and Co.*

For Particulars Enquire of *Mr. Colt.*

Fort St. George: 4th Dec. 1793.

*** The PUBLICATION of the COURIER, this Day has been delayed until the LATE HOUR of ONE P.M. by the unavoidable Absence of several of the Compositors, who labour under severe Sickness.

THE COURIER.

MADRAS,

FRIDAY, DEC. 13, 1793.

INTELLIGENCE was received from Vizagapatam, dated the 2d Instant of a French Prize, called the *Medea*, having arrived at that Port, taken by the *Earl Cornwallis*, and Commanded by Mr. Mc Farlane, second Officer of the Indiaman.

The particulars respecting the Capture, of which we have been able to inform ourselves, are as follow.

The Cornwallis, after having parted Company with the *Coote* in Longitude 85 East, and Lat. 35 South, and pursuing her destination to Calcutta, fell in, Long. 83 East, and 8 North Latitude with the *Medea*, laden with a variety of Europe goods for the Indian-Market: and took possession of her, without resistance.

The Medea, as far as we can learn, does not mount a single Gun [illegible] of the Cargo, is not ascertained.

The Medea parted with the Cornwallis in Long. 86 East, and Lat. 17 North, all well.

On Board the Medea came Passengers from the Cornwallis, Mr. Westcott, late of Council at Masulipatam, Capt. Morris, and Mr. Wise.

PASSENGERS.

On the Indiamen, lately arrived at Bengal.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

THEODORE CORBETT ESQ. *Senior Merchant, Madras.*
Mr. N. HORNBY, *Writer, Bengal.*
Mr. T. FORREST *Free Mariner, do.*
Mr. P ACHMUTY, R. ACHMUTY.
Mr. W. BURCHELL, A. BURNET.

KENT.

Mrs. JOHNSTON, Miss HARVEY,
Miss C. HARVEY, Miss ANDERSON.
Capt. SYMES, J. BARTON, *Writer,*
Mr, PARKER *Writer*, and, Messrs. Latham, and Johnson Cadets.

DEPTFORD.

Mrs. WELSH, *and two Daughters,*
Mr. LAWKER, *Free Mariner,*

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS.

On the 3d ultimo, *Eight Attornies*, were admitted in the Supreme Court, at Calcutta, viz. J. Taylor — B. Turner — J. Sutton—W. Ledlie — W. Gordon — B. Saunders — J. D. Williams—and J. Stapleton.

On the 3d instant, an elegant entertainment was given by Colonel Collins, to the Ladies and Gentlemen of the garrison of Vellore.

The Supper was arranged with peculiar art, and exhibited a great display of taste and judgement.

The dance was maintained till two in the morning with unequalled vivacity—and those unnecessary formalities, which are usually practised on occasions of the kind, were here superceded by chearfulness and affability.—In a word, the *tout ensemble* was conducted in a manner singularly pleasing.

Relying on late accounts from England, we may expect the arrival of a frigate sometime in the next month. She was to sail in August.

Mr. *Hadyn*, son to the Composer, we are happy to learn, is likely to remain at this Presidency; being engaged to play at the subscription Concerts.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE,

G. O.

Capt. William Flint permitted to proceed to Europe for the re-establishment of his health, agreeably to the recommendation of the Hospital Board.

Ensign George Hay permitted to resign the Service.

Mr. Babington Assistant Surgeon appointed to do duty with the 30th Battalion of Native Infantry vice Brydon deceased.

Mr. Phippard Assistant Surgeon to repair immediately to Masulipatam and do duty at the Hospital there, until the arrival of Mr. Street

Mr. Stone Assistant Surgeon, appointed to do duty with the 10th Battalion and Mr. Oram with the 7th Battalion of Native Infantry.

The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to direct in conformity with the Orders received from the Court of Directors, that the allowances drawn for Minor Cadets do cease from the 1st Instant.

6th. December, 1793.

The Honorable Court of Directors having been pleased to direct that Ensign Hoptown Stratford Scott be admitted on the Establishment in the room of Mr. John Wrightson Scott whose name was inserted in the list of Cadets for the Season 1790 and placed on the list of the Season 1791 next under Mr. John Cotgrave, it is now ordered that Ensign H. S. Scott Scott have rank accordingly from the 24th of June 1793.

The Court of Directors have appointed the following Gentlemen to be Cadets on their Military Establishment at this Presidency.

Mr. Alexander Fair, Thomas Pollock.

Mr Addison Assistant Surgeon to proceed with the Recruits of the 1st. Battalion of European Infantry, to Vellore.

9th. December, 1793.

The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to publish the following paragraph of a Letter from the Honorable Court of Directors received per Gen, Coote.

" The very active and zealous conduct of CAPT. ALEXANDER READ, in collecting supplies for the Army and in attaching to the Company's interest, the different Poligars in the Baramaul, has been already noticed in the Political Department. We have additional Satisfaction in observing from the advices before us the high approbation that has been expressed both by Lord Cornwallis and your Government of the further conduct of this Officer in the Settlement he has made of the conquered Countries under his superintendance—as a testimony of the sense which we ourselves entertain of the various services rendered to the Company by this Gentleman as they have been successively reported to us, we have come to the resolution of presenting him with a SWORD of the value of *one hundred* GUINEAS"

10th. December, 1793.

The following Appointments and Removals to take place.

Lieut. Hazard to the	29th	Batt.	N.	I.
English	18th	do.	do.	
Allan	19th	do.	do.	
Leigh	29th	do.	do.	
Bannerman	31st	do.	do,	
Ensign Fitzpatrick	21st	do.	do,	

Mr, Alexander Fair, Cadet, to the 1st European Batt. and to join Capt. Tolfrey's detachment.

Mr. Thomas Pollock, Cadet, to the 3d. European Battalion.

In the account of the State of the English Maratime forces in the West-Indies, in the last COURIER, the Compositor, possessing a more than ordinary share of *Zeal Patriotic*, or led away by *spirit*, rather than the *Letter*, has represented *Admiral Gardner's* squadron, as consisting of Eighty, instead of Eight sail of the Line—but he now stands *corrected*; and as he is not the first Patriot that has been surprized into a statement, not exactly true; for he scorns to shelter himself under any quibble about *Oughts* and *Naughts*, and other such *naughty* subterfuges, but trusts that the *good-humoured* READERS of the COURIER, and he does not know of any who are *not* in that class, will, for his *Y* final, receive the only WHEREFORE in his power to afford them—for, not quite so argumentative as *Butler's Hero*, he does not pretend——

" For every *why* (Y) to have a *wherefore*."

Mr. *Whitbread* moved in the House of Commons, June the 12th, that a prosecution might be ordered against the Printer of the *World*, for having published certain words used by the *Archbishop* of *York*, in the House of Peers, defamatory of the Managers of the Commons, in the prosecution against Mr. Hastings.—Lost, 60 against the motion, 8 for it.

On June 21st, Sir *Andrew Snape Douglas* arrived at Portsmouth, in the *Phaeton*, and brought in with him the *Prompt* a French frigate of 29 guns, and 290 men, and a Lug-sail Privateer.

These captures were made by *Sir Andrew* on his passage from Lisbon.

One of the *blessings* of *War*—BREAD, in the beginning of June, sold at *Brest* for six sol *per pound*.

Mr. *Frend* has been expelled the University of Cambridge, for publishing Doctrines from the Pulpit, holden not to be Orthodox. On his hearing before the heads of Houses, alluding to two of the witnesses examined on the side of the prosecution, who deposed to one particular fact, rather as he conceived too *particularly*, he applied part of two lines from Virgil, very aptly,—neatly, and with good effect.

——————" *Arcades ambo*

" *Et* JURARE *pares, et respondere parati.*"

Mr. *Frost*, Agent to *Lord Hood*, in his election for Westminster, has been sentenced to a long confinement in Newgate, for using certain seditious language, against the Constitution of England, and favouring of Republicanism.

La Fidelle, French Privateer, lately captured near Ceylon, is Commissioned and fitted out as a Sloop of War, by the Government of Columbo,

THEATRE.

On Tuesday Evening, Holcroft's new Comedy, called " the Road to Ruin." was performed at the *new Theatre* in the *Fort*, to an audience, consisting nearly of all the first Families at the Presidency.

THE DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Old Dornton,	Mr. Hall,
Harry Dornton,	Mr. Linley,
Goldfinch,	Mr. Wallace,
Sulky,	Mr. Addison,
Silky,	Mr. Humphreys,
Milford,	Mr. Castle,
Smith,	Mr. White,
Widow Warren,	Mr. Bose,
Sophia,	Mr. Doveton,
Jenny,	Mr. Phipps,

The play was announced for so early a representation, that little hope was entertained of a correct, and finished performance; but that disadvantage considered, the principle Characters were successfully personified.

Old Dornton's scenes with his Son, exhibited a most interesting Contention, between Resentment of Harry's profligate dissipation, and paternal fondness, and allowance for a mind endued with high, and honorable sentiments, though fettered by assumed Vices. The figure, voice, and manner, of *Mr. Hall* enabled him to give an excellent, and lively portraiture of this manly Character.

Harry Dornton, in the hands of *Mr. Linely*, from his chaste mode of acting on all occasions, was what he might have been expected, either as gay, or as grave, as the author wished him. His alternate scenes of Morality, and Dissipation, penitence, and guilt, were masterly and excellent.

" *But it is not in the power of words to do justice to Mr. Wallace.*" Holfcroft, astonished as he was, that *Lewis* could give effect so decisive to *Goldfinch*, would not have had less to admire on Tuesday; especially since Mr. Wallace, we understand, had no other conception, or model of the Character, than his own originality, and outre humour. The audience frequently evinced that he had possession of the strong Caricatura intended, and applauded the ease with which he uttered a jargon of turf phrases, and the clearness with which he combined a strange jargon, as remote from Johnson, as from Richardsons Persian dictionary.

His extravagant dress, was admirably suited to the Character, and his Idea of computing the length of his pedigree, by the length of his Spurs, was strikingly expressed, and acted.

Mr. Addison made the most of *Sulky*, who stood prominently on the Dramatic canvas, and his countenance befriended him not a little through the whole piece.

Silkys dress was usuriously chosen, and his scene with the Widow well received.

Mr. Bose in the widow, displayed, faithfully, as much affectation, and fashionable assumption, as any city widow could well be supposed to own, the Vanity, and Coquetry, in the early scene, and the ultimate composure which she exhibited in relinquishing Harr Dornton, the monarch of her bleeding Heart, for Goldfinch, her last Cast, was well conceived, and happily hit.

The innocent Sophia, was, throughout, represented with great *Naivete*, chearfulness, and success, and Mr. Doveton did ample justice to the arch and pretty rustic alotted him.

We have but one word, *but* that a good one, for the remaining *Personages* of the *Drama*; which were most respectably and characteristically filled by *Mr. Castle*, *Mr. Phipps*, and *Mr. White*.

Mr. Hadyn played a well chosen *solo concerto* between the Acts with much neatness, and suitable execution.

Some disturbances have been created in Ireland on account of the raising of Militia, which were quelled without much difficulty. In the Counties of Sligo, Roscommon, and Carlow, the greatest obstinacy was shewn towards the new proposition.

The British Soldiers, we are happy to learn, distinguished themselves by their humanity in the late campaign. Several troops of women came out of Valenciennes, to cut the Lucerne which grows in the Trenches, as provender for the cattle in the town. They were unmolested by the British Soldiers, but when the Austrians came up, they fired on them, and killed a considerable number.

The popular tribunal at *Marseilles* had freed the Goals of their Inhabitants, who for the most part had been *Guillotined*.

The *Deficit* in the republican provision for the Month of May, amounted to 315,563,057 livres, which was to be taken from the Chest with three Keys.

A gentleman who left Paris on the 16th June, avers confidently, that the most perfect tranquillity reigned at that time. The firm disposition of the inhabitants to preserve persons and properties, and the spirited resistance of several of the sections to the arbitrary acts of the new Commons of the 31st of May, have even forced them from their ground, and the party of the *Mountain* were obliged on the 15th to dissolve this strange Revolutionary power, and to order the election of a new Council and Municipality, pursuant to the decrees passed in last month, and the nomination of a Commandant General of the armed force.

Captain Wilson, of the Bangalore, has been appointed by the Bengal Government, as PILOT to the newly equipped squadron.

The troops were embarked on the 22d inst. and the whole were to proceed immediately to sea.

NEUTRAL POWERS.

AMERICA, actuated by great political prudence, has determined on a ſyſtem of neutrality as to the warfare, which is ſo univerſally diſſeminated over the face of the Continent of Europe.—In addition to the meaſures adopted by the United States, with reſpect to the veſſels of the Belligerent Powers, noticed in our laſt Courier, we have to ſubjoin the *Proclamation*, from the PRESIDENT of CONGRESS, as declarative of the diſpoſition of the States, towards the reſpective parties in the war.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it appears, that a State of War exiſts, between Auſtria, Pruſſia, Sardinia, Great Britain, and the United Netherlands, on the one part, and France on the other, and the duty and intereſt of the United States require, that they ſhould, with ſincerity and good faith, adopt and purſue a conduct friendly, and impartial toward the Belligerent Powers.

I have therefore thought fit, by theſe preſents, to declare the diſpoſition of the United States, to obſerve the conduct aforeſaid, toward thoſe powers reſpectively; and to exhort and warn the Citizens of the United States, carefully to avoid all acts and proceedings whatſoever, which may in any manner tend to contravene ſuch diſpoſition.

And I do hereby alſo make known, that whoſoever of the Citizens of the United States ſhall render himſelf liable to puniſhment, or forfeiture under the law of Nations, by committing aiding, or abetting hoſtilities againſt any of the ſaid Powers, or by carrying to any of them thoſe articles which are deemed contraband, by the modern uſage of Nations, will not receive the protection of the United States againſt ſuch puniſhment or forfeiture; and further, that I have given inſtructions to thoſe Officers, to whom that duty belongs, to cauſe proſecutions to be inſtituted againſt all perſons who ſhall, within the cognizance of the Courts of the United States, violate the law of Nations, with reſpect to the Powers at war, or any of them.

In teſtimony whereof, I have cauſed the Seal of the United States of America, to be affixed to theſe preſents, and ſigned the ſame with my hand. Done at the City of Philadelphia, the twenty-ſecond day of April, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the ſeventeenth.

G. WASHINGTON, (L. S.)

SWEDEN, by a ſolemn ordinance, has decided on, and engaged for the obſervance of a ſtrict neutrality towards France, and the different Powers of Europe, in the war ſubſiſting between them.

The furniſhing of arms, ammunition, and horſes, to any of the Belligerent Potentates has been forbidden under [illegible] ſevere.

DENMARK has declared intentions, in manner and effect, very ſimilar to thoſe of Sweden. Each of the laſt States hath guarranteed to the other, co-operation and indemnification in the maintenance of a neutral conduct.

HONORARY.

KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER.

On the 12th of June laſt, the KING held a Chapter of the Moſt Noble Order of the Garter—Preſent,

HIS MAJESTY,
His Royal Highneſs the PRINCE of WALES,
Earl of HERTFORD, Duke of GRAFTON,
Marquis of STAFFORD, Marquis of BATH,
Duke of DORSET, Duke of LEEDS,
Earl of CHATHAM;
The Biſhop of SALISBURY, as Chancellor of the Order;
The Biſhop of LITCHFIELD and COVENTRY, as Regiſter;
Sir ISAAC HEARD, Knt. Garter, Principal King at Arms;
Sir FRANCIS MOLYNEUX, Bart. Uſher of the Black Rod.

The Chapter being read, the Marquis of SALISBURY was introduced by the Duke of LEEDS; and on his kneeling on the Cuſhion, the KING put the Blue Ribbon, formerly worn by the Duke of MONTAGUE round his ſhoulder, and the PRINCE of WALES buckled the Garter round his left leg; on which he was declared to fill the vacant Stall.

The Earl of WESTMORLAND, now Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, was next declared to ſucceed the late Earl of BUTE, in the Stall of the Order. He will be inveſted with it at Dublin Caſtle, by Sir ISAAC HEARD.

The Earl of CARLISLE was then introduced by the Marquis of STAFFORD, and Earl of CHATHAM; and having gone through the ſame ceremony as the Marquis of SALISBURY, received the Ribbon and Garter from the KING and PRINCE of WALES, and was declared to fill the Stall of the late Earl of GUILDFORD.

NAVAL RENCONTRE.

Capt. Lumſdaine of the *Iris* frigate of 36 guns, fell in with the French National frigate the *Medea*, of equal force, in the Medeterranean 1ſt of June—the action continued for two hours, when the Iris, having thirty men killed and wounded, and her fore-maſt ſhortly after falling over the ſide, ſhe bore up, and got away with ſome difficulty.—The Maſter of the Iris fell in the action, and Lieut. Bennet, nephew to the Duke of Northumberland was badly wounded. The loſs of the enemy not known.

CLASSICAL.

MURPHY has publiſhed a tranſlation of the works of *Tacitus*, of which report ſpeaks very highly, and in *this inſtance* very *truly*.—It is dedicated to *Edmund Burke*, and at the cloſe of the dedication is the following ſhort, though comprehenſive paragraph, ſerving at the ſame time as a commentary on the original work, and an elucidation of the character of the patron.

"Though it is not for me to tell you, "Sir, what is to be found in Tacitus, I beg "leave to obſerve, that in theſe volumes there "are three tracts of great importance.—In "the manners of the Germans, we have the "origin of THAT CONSTITUTION, which "You have ſo ably defended.—In the life "of Agricola, we ſee the holy flame of Li-"berty, which has been for ages the *glory* of "*Engliſhmen*, and the *wonder* of *Foreign Na-"tions*.—The dialogue concerning Oratory, "is perhaps one of the moſt beautiful pieces, "that have come down to us from antiquity. "Thoſe three tracts have been always admired, "and have now in a great meaſure occaſioned "this addreſs; for, to ſpeak my mind with "freedom, if I knew a man in the kingdom, "who underſtands thoſe ſubjects better than "yourſelf, I ſhould have ſpared you the trou-"ble of this Dedication."

LITERARY.

MALONE had in the Preſs, in the month of June, and almoſt ready for publication, the entire works of *Dryden*, collected with great diligence, and arranged, *ſeriatim* in the order of the time, in which they were firſt publiſhed.

The Edition which is to be ſplendid as to TYPOGRAPHY, is to be enriched with abundant anecdote, and annovations by the Editor; and they who eſtimate MALONE's Editorial ſkill, by the ſtandard of his *Shakeſpeare*, entertain no inconſiderable expectation of the preſent undertaking.

TREATY

BETWEEN HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY AND THE KING OF SARDINIA.

THE preamble ſtates, that their Majeſties, the King of Great Britain and the King of Sardinia, finding themſelves engaged in a war againſt France, in conſequence of the moſt injurious acts of violence and aggreſſion, which they have reſpectively experienced from that country, their above-mentioned Majeſties have agreed to make a common cauſe in this war, and to concert together on the means of defence and ſafety, as well as for the general intereſts of Europe.

ARTICLE 1.

His Sardinian Majeſty engages to keep on foot, during the whole courſe of the preſent war, an army of fifty thouſand men, to be employed for the defence of his dominions, as well as to act againſt the common enemy: His Britannic Majeſty engaging on his ſide, to ſend [illegible] ſhips of war, to be employed, accordingly as circumſtances ſhall permit, againſt the naval forces which the enemy may have in that part of the world. Their before-named Majeſties will ultimately concert as to the deſtination and employment of the reſpective forces above mentioned.

ARTICLE 2.

His Britannic Majeſty engages to furniſh to his Sardinian Majeſty, during the whole courſe of the war, a ſubſidy of two hundred thouſand pounds ſterling per annum, to be reckoned from the day of the ſignature of the preſent Treaty; which ſubſidy ſhall be paid to him punctually every three months in advance, to be reckoned from the above day.

ARTICLE 3.

His Britannic Majeſty engages not to conclude a peace with the enemy, without comprehending in it the entire reſtitution to his Sardinian Majeſty, of all the parts of his dominions which belonged to him at the commencement of the war, and of which the aforeſaid enemy has obtained poſſeſſion, or of which they may hereafter obtain poſſeſſion during the courſe of hoſtilities. In return, his Sardinian Majeſty will continue firmly and inſeparably united and attached to the common cauſe, and to the intereſts of his Britannic Majeſty in this war, not only for ſo long a time as the war may laſt in Italy, or in the ſouthern parts of Europe; but until the concluſion of peace between Great Britain and France.

ARTICLE 4.

If one or other of the two high contracting parties ſhall happen to be attacked, moleſted or diſturbed in any of his eſtates, rights, poſſeſſions or intereſts, at any time, or in whatever manner it may be, by ſea or by land, in conſequence or in reſentment of the articles or ſtipulations contained in the preſent Treaty, or of the meaſures to be taken by the ſaid contracting parties by virtue of this Treaty, the other contracting party engages to ſuccour him, and to make a common cauſe with him, in the manner which is ſtipulated by the above articles.

ARTICLE 5.

The preſent Treaty ſhall be ratified by both parties, and the exchange of the ratifications ſhall take place in the ſpace of two months, or ſooner if poſſible.

Done at London, the 25th day of April, 1793.

(Signed) GRENVILLE, (L. S.)
ST. MARTIN DE FRONT, (L. S.)

Some of the ſections murmured at giving up their cannon for the expedition to the Vandée. The Miniſter Buchotte, to accommodate matters, ordered 50 new pieces, forming a part of the 800 contracted to be made by the Meſſrs. Penius, to be delivered from the arſenal.

GENERAL GASTON.

The ſubſequent account of *Monſ. Gaſton*, as he holds no undiſtinguiſhed place on the Continent of Europe, may not be deemed unintereſting. It is taken from an Engliſh Print.

The French army of Loyaliſts on the Loire, are commanded by a man of conſiderable talents, and a cool, intrepid character. Monſ. Gaſton has none of of the bombaſt, vapouring, Quixotic folly of Dumourier or Cuſtine, is a better ſoldier than either, and the moſt ſolid politician that France has of late produced. His great good ſenſe has appeared in one inſtance at leaſt, which is, his abſolute refuſal to admit the emigrant Princes, to have any concern with his army, or to receive their emigrant followers into it. It is indeed well known, that he expreſſed his wiſh to our Government, that they would not give any encouragement to thoſe French emigrants who had taken refuge in England, to attempt paſſing over to Britanny, or facilitate the means of doing it, to any who ſhould make ſuch an application.

"THE REPLY VALIANT."

When Valenciennes was ſummoned to ſurrender on the 26th of May, the Commandant gave the following manly anſwer—We give it verbatim:—"*It gives me great pleaſure, that the "city is inveſted by the beſt of Troops, and the "greateſt Generals in the world.*

"*I truſt that my behaviour in the eyes of thoſe "Generals and Armies, will be ſuch, as not only "to deſerve their commendation; but that of the "World, who are to be our Spectators,*"

LATE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

A conſiderable reinforcement was voted, in the middle of June, to the army employed againſt the Inſurgents in *la Vendée*: and communication was made at the ſame time from the Adminiſtrators of the Department of *Bas-Rhin*—that the citizens would be ready, within eight days, to oppoſe the progreſs of the Inſurrection, by ſending 10,000 men, to co-operate with the Republican army.

The *Marſeilles* Tribunal, on the 7th of June, was utterly diſavowed by the Convention, and its authority ſuſpended.—Its exiſtence having been termed "an Outrage againſt public Liberty."

The Revolutionary Committee, which had led to ſo many public executions, was denounced.

Deputies from *Cantal* repreſented their Department to be without arms and proviſions; and concluding with a prayer, that "the Convention would give to the French a Republican Conſtitution, founded on Liberty and Equality."

The conſtituted Authorities of *St. Flour* ad- [illegible] *Mende*, and diſperſion of the Royal Army.

DUPLANTIER wiſhed to give in his reſignation; but was oppoſed by *Ducos*, who voted for the Order of the Day, which was carried.

Report was made of a Counter-Revolution having been effected at Lyons—in conſequence of which, *Kellerman* was ordered againſt that city.

The number of Priſoners, confined by the Revolutionary Committee having been ſaid to amount to the number of 10,000.—The Adminiſtrators of Police on the 8th June, delivered in the following liſt of priſoners confined in the Department of Paris:—

Conciergerie,	-	322
Grand Force,	-	354
Petite Force,	-	129
St. Pelagie,	-	118
Madelonnettes,	-	57
Bicetre,	-	228
Hotel de la Mairie,	-	22
Abbye,	-	80
	Total,	1310

Amongſt the impriſoned were included Aſſaſſins, Robbers, Fabricators of Aſſignats, and Counter-Revolutioniſts.

M. EGALITE, on the 15th June, demanded a more commodious Appartment in the Priſon of *Marſeilles*, the liberty of walking, of ſeeing his family, and of reading the public Newſpapers.

Intelligence communicated that a great number of citizens from *Normandy* were on their march to *Paris*.

Commiſſioners, in the North, informed the Convention that the efforts of the Army in that Quarter would be ineffectual, unleſs ſome meaſures were ſpeedily adopted to put an end to the factious Cabals, encouraged by certain perſons in that Aſſembly.

CHAUMET unravelled a dreadful plot for the purpoſe of maſſacring the Commons.

The procurator of the Commons preſented on the 14th June, the following Addreſs from the Municipality of Paris.

"LEGISLATORS,

"Amidſt the ruins of a Monarchical Conſtitution, the protracted exiſtence of which ſtill brought back the remembrance of Kings, and ſeemed to wiſh for their return, *Paris*, in concert with all France, demanded a Republican Government.

"You are not deaf to our cries. You have at laſt taken upon yourſelves the arduous taſk which will conſolidate the happineſs of the Nation.

"Its progreſs advances amidſt the ſilence of paſſions, and ſoon ſhall we and our brothers enjoy that good work.

"In this expectation a calm pervades *Paris*, *Paris* is ſenſible of its obligations to your generous labours; it applauds them; and in its name I offer you the homage of gratitude which animates it, and in which our brothers in all the Departments will doubtleſs participate."

Here the celebrations on the Conſtitution were called for and reſumed.

WESTMINSTER HALL.

MR. HASTINGS's TRIAL.—119*th Day*.

ON this day the caſe of Mr. Haſtings was totally cloſed. The Lords met at half-paſt Two and, in a very ſhort time, Mr. Dallas put in the whole of the evidence neceſſary to elucidate Mr. Belli's agency, that agency which Mr. Pitt defended moſt ſtrenuouſly in the Houſe of Commons. After having finiſhed, Mr. Law deſired to introduce the ſeveral teſtimonials which had been ſent from India in favor of Mr. Haſtings, by the Marquis Cornwallis, as the beſt reply that could be given to that ſort of *general abuſe*, which had been ſo plentifully heaped upon Mr. Haſtings.

To this, Mr. Burke made ſome ſort of objection; but on Mr. Law reading to him a quotation *from his own ſpeech*, in which he ſtood *pledged*, himſelf, to introduce this evidence, it paſſed, as alſo the Addreſſes to Mr. Haſtings, from the Civil Servants of the Company, and from the Officers of the army, and alſo the unanimous thanks of the Courts of Directors and Proprietors, *approved by* Mr. Dundas, Mr. (now Lord) Grenville, Lord Walſingham, and Lord Mulgrave, the Members of the Board of Controul, for his *long*, *faithful*, and *able ſervices*; and with this *maſs of evidence*, to rebut the charge of having *oppreſſed*, *ruined*, and *deſtroyed the Natives of India*, of having *materially affected the Intereſt of the Company*, and *diſgraced* and *degraded* the Britiſh name and character, did the Counſel of Mr. Haſtings conclude.

Mr. Haſtings, when all the evidence was cloſed, addreſſed the Court to the following effect:

MY LORDS,

My Evidence is now brought to its Cloſe.

Sufficient has, I truſt, been already done for every immediate purpoſe of neceſſary juſtification; and it is not, my Lords, from any apprehenſion which I entertain, leſt any defects of this kind ſhould exiſt, or from a vain opinion that they could be ſupplied by me, that I preſent myſelf once more to your Lordſhips attention. No, my Lords, I leave the proof which I have offered to its juſt and effectual operation, without any degree of doubtful anxiety for the iſſue. But, my Lords, I riſe for a purpoſe, which no external teſtimony can adequately ſupply, to convey to your Lordſhips minds, a ſatisfaction which honorable minds may poſſibly expect, [illegible] impreſſed with a due ſenſe of the ſacred obligations of religion and honor, can alone adequately convey.

I know that the actual motives of human conduct are often dark and myſterious, and ſometimes inſcrutable. As far as the ſubject is capable of further aſcertainment, and the truth can be ſealed by a ſtill more ſolemn atteſtation, it is a duty which innocence owes to itſelf to afford it.

In the preſence, therefore, of that Being, from whom no ſecrets are hid, I do, upon a full review and ſcrutiny of my paſt life, unequivocally and conſcientiouſly declare that, in the adminiſtration of that truſt of Government, which was during ſo many years confided to me, I did, in no inſtance, intentionally ſacrifice the intereſt of my country, to any private views of my own perſonal advantage: that, according to my beſt ſkill and judgment, I invariably promoted the eſſential intereſts of my employers, the happineſs and proſperity of the people committed to my charge, and the welfare and honor of my country, and at no time with more entire devotion of mind and purpoſe to theſe objects, than, during that period, in which my accuſers have endeavoured to repreſent me as occupied and engroſſed by the baſe purſuit of low, ſordid and interdicted emolument.

It may be expected of me to ſay ſomething, in addition to what you have heard from Mr. Woodman, reſpecting the actual ſtate and extent of my fortune.

He has proved the total amount of my remittances from India during the period of my Government; and that the balance of my fortune, when laſt adjuſted, ſhortly after my return to England in 1785, amounted to little more than 65,000l.

I proteſt, in the name of Almighty God, that I made no remittances to England during that period, which were not made to him, and my other Attornies joined in truſt with him; that I had no other perſons in England, or Europe, in truſt of my pecuniary concerns; and that his account of thoſe remittances is accurately true, according to my beſt means of knowledge and belief upon the ſubject; and that, including thoſe remittances, I, at no time, poſſeſſed a fortune which exceeded, at its moſt extended amount, the ſum of 100,000l. and in this calculation I would be underſtood, to comprehend every kind and deſcription of property whatſoever. That, at the period of my return to England, my fortune did not exceed the balance, already mentioned to have been then in the hands of my Attornies, by more than the ſum of 25,000l. amounting, on the largeſt calculation, to an aggregate ſum of between 80 and 90,000l. and all the property, which I poſſeſs ſtands pledged at the preſent moment for the diſcharge of ſuch debts as I have contracted, ſince the commencement of this long depending trial.

Theſe are the enormous fruits of thirteen years of imputed rapacity and peculation, and of upwards of thirty years of active and important ſervice!!!

My Lords, I know not how I can more fully and explicity diſavow every purpoſe of appropriating to my own benefit, any of the various ſums received, and applied by me to the Company's ſervice in moments of extreme peril and exigency, than in the very terms in which I expreſſed ſuch diſavowal at your Lordſhip's Bar, in the month of June, 1791. I again repeat, that "I ſolemnly, and with a pure conſcience, affirm, that I never did harbour ſuch a thought for a ſingle inſtant."

If, in addition to the proof upon your Lordſhip's table, of the juſtice and neceſſity of the meaſures which are the ſubjects of the two firſt Articles of the Charge, it can be required of me, by an act of ſolemn and ſacred atteſtation on my part, to vouch the truth of my defence in theſe particulars, and to vindicate my character from the unfounded charge of malice, alledged to have been entertained by me againſt the immediate objects of thoſe meaſures, I once more call God to witneſs, that no motive of perſonal *enmity*, no views of perſonal *advantage* to myſelf or others, induced the adoption, on my part, of any of thoſe meaſures, for which I am at this day criminally queſtioned; but that, in every inſtance, I acted under the immediate and urgent ſenſe of public duty, in obedience to the irreſiſtible demands of the Empire committed to my care, againſt thoſe who, in a moment of its greateſt peril, were engaged in hoſtile confederacy to deſtroy it.

I have no doubt, but that upon a fair review of all the exiſting circumſtances, and the means of information then before me, no laviſh or improper expenditure of public money will be found to have taken place, in reſpect to the contracts, formed during my adminiſtration.

For the prudence and ſucceſs of the regulations adopted and purſued, in reſpect to the controul and management of the public revénue, I truſt, I may be allowed to appeal to the flouriſhing condition, which the Company's Provinces enjoyed, during the period of my Government, and which has been, from the continued operation of the ſame cauſe, in a courſe of progreſſive improvement to the preſent hour.

I know that your Lordſhips will, in your own enlightened and impartial wiſdom, juſtly eſtimate the difficulties by which I was ſurrounded, during a long and arduous period of public ſervice: that you will allow for all the embarraſſments ariſing from the long counteraction of my aſſociates in the Government; to errors reſulting from the honeſt imperfection of my own judgement; from occaſional defference to the counſels of others, and from the varying ſenſe of expediency which at different period [illegible]

Your Lordſhips well know, that the imperious exigencies of public affairs, often preſent to the ſervants of the State, no alternative but the painful choice of contending evils.

The tranſcendant and peremptory duty of my ſituation was to derive and to procure the neceſſary means of public ſafety. Feeling, as I did, the exigencies of the Government as my own, and every preſſure upon them reſting with equal weight upon my mind; beſieged, as at ſome times I was, by the hourly and clamorous importunities of every Department of the Military ſervice; goaded at others with the cries of our then famiſhed ſettlements on the Coaſt of Coromandel, ſhould I have deſerved well, I do not ſay of my country, but of the common cauſe of ſuffering humanity, if I had punctuouſly ſtood aloof from thoſe means of ſupply which gratitude or expectation enabled me to appropriate to the inſtant relief of ſuch diſtreſſes?

The whole tenor and conduct of my public life is now, my Lords, before you: it has undergone a ſcrutiny of ſuch extent and ſeverity as can find no parrrallel in former times, and I truſt will, in many of the peculiar circumſtances which have characterized and diſtinguiſhed this trial, leave no example to the future.

My Lords, I have now performed the moſt ſolemn duty of my life, and with this I cloſe my defence.

I may now, I truſt, aſſuredly conſider myſelf as arrived at the threſhold of my deliverance; at that period when no delay or procraſtination; can prevent the ſpeedy and final termination of the proceedings now depending before your Lordſhips.

After ſuch recent and acceptable proof on the part of your Lordſhips, of your earneſt diſpoſition to accelerate the concluſion of this trial, it would betray an unwarranted and unbecoming diſtruſt of your juſtice, to offer any requeſt to your Lordſhips on this ſubject, had I not other cauſes of apprehenſion. At this momentous and awful criſis, ignorant of what may be in the minds of others, I am compelled to obviate every poſſible, even though improbable danger.

In the ſhort addreſs which I made to your Lordſhips on Friday laſt, I ſtated, that I ſhould wave the obſervations of my Counſel, on the evidence of the article then before the Court, and both the opening and the application of the evidence on the next; and that I made theſe ſacrifices, well aware, of their importance, for the expreſs purpoſe of affording ample time to my proſecutors, during what remained of the probable term of this ſeſſion, to make their reply.

If the Managers for the Commons had been equally deſirous of accelerating the cloſe of this trial, and I had a right to ſuppoſe, that they were ſo, from their repeated declarations to that effect, what I had ſaid, might have been conſtrued as an offer of mutual accommodation; but, my Lords, it was received with reſentment and anſwered with reproach, and worſe inſinuation.

What other concluſion can I put upon this conduct, but that which is conveyed to my ears from every quarter; that they mean to endeavour to prevail on your Lordſhips to adjourn over this trial to its ſeventh year, that one more may be given them to prepare their replies. I do not know that this is their intention; but I may be allowed to ſuppoſe it; and though impreſſed with the firmeſt confidence of the juſt and favourable diſpoſitions of your Lordſhips, I cannot but dread the event of a queſtion, in which my rights may be at iſſue with ſuch opponents, as the Managers of this proſecution, ſpeaking in the name of the Houſe of Commons, and of all the Commons of Great Britain.

To meet ſuch an attempt, if made, I humbly offer to your Lordſhips, the following arguments, moſt anxiouſly recommending them to your conſideration.

In an addreſs to a Court of Britiſh Peers, I cannot offend, by pleading the rights which I poſſeſs as a Britiſh ſubject—Rights which are aſſured to me in common with all my fellow ſubjects of this realm, by the pledges of ancient charters, and the ſanction of an oath, the moſt ſolemn that can be tendered, or taken by man. My Lords, I claim the performance of that ſacred promiſe, in all its implied obligations, that juſtice be adminiſtered to me, and that it be adminiſtered now.

In the long period of another year, I may be numbered with thoſe of my Noble Judges, whom I have, with ſorrow, ſeen drop off year after year, and in aggravation of the loſs which I have ſuſtained by their deaths, I may thus loſe the judgement of their ſurvivors by my own.

To the *precepts* and *ſanctions* of the Law, I join the rights which are derived from the *practice* of it.

In the other Courts of this kingdom, their criminal proceſs is limited in its duration, by expreſs and poſitive regulations.

On this high Court, charged with other various and important duties, the wiſdom of our Anceſtors, has impoſed no reſtraint, but the rule of honour; and to that honour, I make this, my laſt appeal; humbly praying, that if [illegible] trial, I have conducted my[illegible] long, extended [illegible] patient and reſpectful ſubmiſſion, and borne all the aggravating circumſtances, of it with a tranquillity of mind which nothing but a conſciouſneſs of integrity, and an equal reliance on your ultimate juſtice, could have ſupported, I may obtain from your Lordſhips this only grace, that your Lordſhips will order the Trial, now paſt its legal proceſs, to continue to its final concluſion during the preſent ſeſſion.

After Mr. Haſtings had finiſhed, both Mr. Fox and Mr. Burke remarked upon the very great freedom which he had taken with the Managers, and ſolemnly denied, that they had the leaſt wiſh for a further delay of this moſt enormouſly long trial; and that no part of the delay could fairly be attributed to them. Mr. Fox felt the charge ſo ſtrongly, that he ſaid, he ſhould appeal to *facts*, to ſhew, that the Managers were not to blame.

TRIAL OF WARREN HASTINGS, ESQ.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

May 29.

TWO Maſters in Chancery brought down a Meſſage from the Lords, and then withdrew.—When the Speaker was proceeding to read the Meſſage, Mr. Burke—thinking it muſt relate to the impeachment, cried out—"*hear hear*"—the Members appeared attentive accordingly—but the Speaker inſtead of reading what they expected, read, that the *Lords had agreed to a Bill for encloſing certain waſte Lands!* A loud laugh broke out from every quarter of the Houſe, in which Mr. Burke himſelf joined very heartily—notwithſtanding his diſappointment—the Speaker, however, having read on, found at the end a notice, that their Lordſhips intended to proceed further in the trial of Warren Haſtings, Eſq. on *Wedneſday ſe'nnight*: when this notification was read,

Mr. Burke ſaid, that though the diſappointment at the onſet of the meſſage had raiſed a laugh, the ſubject of the notification, was by no means ſuch as would warrant *a joke*, for it referred to a matter of great gravity, and was connected with the moſt ſolemn adminiſtration of juſtice. Mr. Haſtings, he ſaid, had this day concluded his defence; and the Lords had given the Managers, till Wedneſday ſe'ennight to reply, and remark on the evidence on both ſides. Their Lordſhips in allowing ſo ſhort a ſpace of time for preparation for ſo arduous a taſk, might perhaps have intended it as a compliment to the abilities of the Managers, or perhaps they conſulted their own dignity, and extent of talents, rather than the convenience of the Commons—Certain it was, that an immenſe maſs of evidence, had been exhibited by the Priſoner, within the laſt few days of the trial, great part of which had not been ſo much as read; and therefore until it ſhould be printed, it was impoſſible for the Managers, to determine on what day they ſhould be able to reply to it—the Lords in fixing ſo early a day, muſt certainly *have been taken by ſurpriſe*, but however, that might be, he felt it his duty to inform the Houſe, that ſomething had this day happened, which rendered it abſolutely neceſſary that the Managers ſhould apply to their Conſtituents (the Houſe) before they proceeded one ſtep farther, in the buſineſs of the impeachment,—The Priſoner, he ſaid, had this day addreſſed his Judges, and thrown out inſinuations, highly injurious to the honour of the Managers, of the Houſe, and of the Commons of Great Britain, whom they repreſented: he had inſinuated, that the trial had been *deſignedly protracted* by the Managers, and that their object in ſo doing, was the *gratification of private malice* againſt him.

Mr. Burke declared, he could not conceive any man could be ſo corrupt, as to *affect* to beleive (he was aſſured, that no one beleived it in reality) that the Commons of Great Britain could have countenanced at the outſet, and reſolved to continue year after year, a proſecution, founded ſolely in malice—how could the Houſe of Commons be ſuppoſed to be actuated by malice againſt an individual; or, how could it be ſuppoſed, that parties the moſt oppoſite, and adverſe, in that Houſe, ſhould have concurred in voting the continuation of the impeachment, if they had not been influenced ſolely by principle, and a love of juſtice?—However, that was not the point to be determined at preſent—the priſoner had dared to bring a charge againſt the Managers of the moſt foul nature; and it was therefore neceſſary to the characters of theſe Gentlemen, and what was of greater moment, it was neceſſary to the ends of juſtice, that an enquiry ſhould be made, whether that charge was well founded, or not?—He truſted, that from the reſult, it would appear, that the delay of which the Priſoner ſo loudly complained, would be aſcribed to *himſelf*.—*Mr. Burke* ſaid, it was his wiſh, that the buſineſs ſhould be referred to a Committee; and he confeſt a Committee of the whole Houſe would pleaſe him moſt, becauſe he wanted to give the greateſt poſſible publicity to the proceeding; and as the charge had been made by the Priſoner, in the face of the world, ſo the confirmation or refutation of it ſhould be equally public, to the[illegible] quitted in the eyes of Great Britain, or meet that contempt, and puniſhment, which ought ever to follow thoſe, who are capable of making juſtice, a veil for covering a malicious intent.—Having ſaid this, he moved, that the entry in the Journal of the 27th of May, 1717, reſpecting the impeachment of the *Earl of Oxford*, might be read.

It was read accordingly, and it appeared from it, that the Lords having fixed a day for trying him, it was reſolved by the Commons, that as the impeachment having been interrupted, or ſuſpended, for ſeveral months, a ſelect Committee ſhould be appointed to enquire into the State of it, and make their report to the Houſe, and that this reſolution ſhould be communicated to their Lordſhips, the conſequence of which was, that the Lords appointed a day more diſtant, than that which they had at firſt fixed on, for reſuming the trial.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* ſuggeſted to the Right Honourable Gentleman, that it would be more convenient, if he was to adhere ſtrictly to the precedent in the Journals, and move for a ſelect Committee, rather than a Committee of the whole Houſe.—For, the other public buſineſs muſt be interrupted, if the enquiry was carried on in the Houſe—the publicity the Right Hon. Manager wiſhed for, would attend the proceeding before a Select Committee; for the report might be printed, and afterwards taken into conſideration by the Houſe.

Mr. *Fox*,—recommended it to Mr. *Burke*, to adopt the ſuggeſtion of the Right Hon. Gentleman, as a proceeding before a ſelect Committee would be more convenient. There was one point however, in which the preſent caſe differed, from that which aroſe out of the Impeachment of Lord Oxford; in the latter no charge was brought againſt the Managers, in the former, Mr. Haſtings had ventured to charge the Managers with having maliciouſly occaſioned, unneceſſary delay. If this charge was true, thoſe againſt whom it was brought, were no longer worthy of the truſt committed to them by that Houſe; if it was falſe, reparation was due to their characters; and as the Houſe was the only body who could try its Managers, or from whom they could receive inſtructions how to proceed, in carrying on the Impeachment, ſo it was the duty of the Houſe to try the Managers, and tell the world, whether they had abuſed their truſt—without ſome declaration on that head, it was impoſſible they could proceed one ſtep farther.

To this mode, Mr. Haſtings had been adviſed to object; and by that objection, which the Lords admitted, the Defendant was the ſole author of the delay, which he now wanted to charge upon the Managers.

Mr. Fox ſaid, he would not venture to ſay, that Mr. Haſtings had acted in this manner, for the expreſs purpoſe of making the Managers paſs, for perſons intentionally deviſing means of delay, under the pretence that they wanted time to conſider the evidence; but if ſuch was the real object of Mr. Haſtings, he ſaid, no man could have hit upon a more plauſible method of attaining it.

Mr. Burke ſaid, he would not object to the mode ſuggeſted, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and therefore he moved, that a ſelect Committee ſhould be appointed, to enquire into the ſtate of the impeachment of Warren Haſtings, and report their opinion thereon to the Houſe.

Mr. Grey obſerved, that as in this caſe, the Managers might be ſaid, to be upon *their trials*, it ſtruck him as improper that any of them ſhould be Members of the Committee.

Mr. Burke, upon this remarked, that the Committee would find it ſcarcely poſſible to proceed, unleſs ſome of the Managers were to be Members of it, beſides their report would be of no effect, unleſs confirmed afterwards by the Houſe—He then moved the names of twenty-one Members, to compoſe the Committee, very impartialy ſelected from both ſides of the Houſe, ſome ſix of whom were Managers.

The names moved by Mr. Burke, were admitted by the Houſe; and that *five* ſhould form a *Quorum*.

ANECDOTE

OF LORD MANSFIELD.

A Jew, dreſſed out in a tawdry ſuit of laced clothes, giving in bail before Lord Mansfield, Serjeant Davy preſſed the Iſraelite very cloſe, to know whether he was worth the ſum he ſwore to, clear of all his debts. The Jew ſeveral times anſwered in the affirmative; but the Serjeant ſtill perſiſting in his interrogatories, his Lordſhip turned round to the Serjeant, and exclaimed, "*For ſhame brother Davy!* How can you teaze the gentleman ſo? Don't you ſee *he would burn for much more?*"

BRUSSELS.

Bruſſels, June 21. General Cuſtine taking advantage of the preſent moment, when the Allied armies are employed in *making ſeiges*, is eſtabliſhing with great activity an Entrench- [illegible] amoray, the poſition is known by the name of "*The Camp of Cæſar*"—it has very particular advantages for the defenſive—and an army as determined as Cuſtine's, may there ſtop the progreſs even of the multitudes, which compriſe the Allied Army—at the ſame time it may be juſtly ſaid, that it is his laſt reſource. Of this *Cuſtine* ſeems truly ſenſible, and is availing himſelf of every means which *Nature* and *Art* preſent to give ſtability to his endeavours.

At Dunkirk, the French are alſo working hard, at an entrenched camp on a ſimilar plan.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 8. Ship Croker—Slater—Bengal.
Dec. 10. Experiment—Spence—do.

MARRIAGE.

On Saturday laſt Colonel Richardſon, Quarter-Maſter General, to Miſs Burnaby.

DEATHS.

Mr. Corrie Aſſiſtant Surgeon to his Majeſty's 19th Light Dragoons.

On Monday laſt Mrs, Polack, late Widow of Capt. Smith—ſhe died of an Aſthmatic complaint; and has left a family, wholly unprovided for, to lament her Loſs.

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